

ZCZCDPQ756

DAN: 088-002452

INPUT CDSN: TPS323

ADM: WA452

TOR: 131819Z JAN 84

TOT: 131819Z JAN 84

ROUTING= AOG, DPQ

WIRE SVC= **UNASSIGNED**

COMMDIS=**UNASSIGNED**

RATUZYUW RUTLAAA0543 0131819-UUUU--RUMJHK.

ZNR UUUUU ZYN

R 131819Z JAN 84

OPS 4-2

FM FBIS WASHINGTON DC

TO RUMJHK/FBIS HONG KONG

ACCT FBWA-EWDK

BT

UNCLAS

534

WA452

STAT

REF HK800 ON PHILIPPINE PAPER:

SUGGEST THE USE OF SOURCELINE:

"QUEZON CITY AND PAHAYAGANG

MALAYA IN ENGLISH. " YOUR INQUIRY, INCIDENTALLY, IS AN EXCELLENT ONE
BECAUSE IT PROVIDES ALL OF THE BACKGROUND INFORMATION WE NEED TO
ASCERTAIN THE IDENTITY OF THIS PAPER. GWG 13/1807Z JAN

BT

#0543

NNNN

DAN: 087-071224

INPUT CDSN: DK1618

ADM: HK800

TOR: 131031Z JAN 84

TOT: 131032Z JAN 84

ROUTING= DPQ, TPQ

WIRE SVC= **UNASSIGNED**

COMMDIS=**UNASSIGNED**

RFTUZYUW RUMJCSB0981 0130955-UUUU--RUTLAAD.

DE RUMJHK #2154 0130843

ZNR UUUUU ZYN

R 130840Z JAN 84

FM FBIS HONG KONG

TO FBIS WASHINGTON DC

ACCT FBHK-EWDK

BT

UNCLAS

0344

HK800

STAT

REF HK130124 MANILA ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA IN ENGLISH 11-12 JAN

OPO9

-- PHILIPPINE PAPER HAILS OPPOSITION CONGRESS

REQUEST SOURCELINE APPROVAL FOR THE PHILIPPINE ENGLISH --
LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER "MANILA ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA," AS RENDERED
IN REFERENT ITEM. THE MASTHEAD OF THE PAPER, CENTERED AT THE
TOP OF PAGE ONE, CARRIES THE WORDS "ANG PAHAYAGANG" ("THE MAGAZINE")
PLACED ABOVE THE LARGER LETTERS "MALAYA." BELOW "MALAYA" ARE THE
THREE WORDS: KATOTOHANAN-KATARUNGAN-KALAYAAN (TRUTH-JUSTICE-FREEDOM).
THE VOLUME, EDITION NUMBER, PUBLICATION DATE, PRICE PER COPY,
"METRO MANILA," AND "2ND EDITION" ARE BELOW THE MASTHEAD.

PUBLICATION INFORMATION IS GIVEN ON PAGE 4. THE PAPER IS
PUBLISHED BY THE "PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT MEDIA, INC., EVERY MONDAY,
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY WITH EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES AT NO. 70
SERRANO LAKTAW ST, E. RODRIGUEZ AVE., QUEZON CITY." THE
PUBLISHER-EDITOR IS JOSE G. BURGOS, JR., AND THE MANAGING EDITOR
IS MARIO A. HERNANDO. NO COPYRIGHT INFORMATION IS GIVEN.

13/0851Z JAN

BT

#2154

NNNN

Bishops told: Be cautious of FM's offer



TAON II • BLG. 13 * APRIL 11-17, 1983 * ISSN-0115-8104
P1.50 IN METRO MANILA

Subpoena denied on FM war records

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In the public interest, we are publishing hereunder, without comment, the self-explanatory motion submitted by Quezon City Fiscal Sergio Apostol last March 11 before QC Judge Jose P. Castro, praying that the subpoena duces tecum for the "production of all records of all medals, awards and citations given to President Ferdinand E. Marcos" on March 8, 1983, upon motion of former Sen. Jose W. Diokno, counsel for Ernesto Rodriguez, Jr. in Criminal Case No. Q-22872, be "set aside or quashed." Also included is Sen. Diokno's comment on the motion to quash the subpoena duces tecum, dated March 14, 1983, which "respectfully leaves the resolution of the motion to quash to the sound discretion of the Court." Last March 22, 1983, Judge Castro resolved the issue by sustaining Fiscal Apostol. The Judge's order is also published hereunder. See pages 7 and 8)

Page 7, please



The dispossessed

(The following originally appeared in the Vol. III, No. 1 issue of *Balai Asian Journal*, a quarterly publication devoted to development issues affecting the peoples of Asia. - Ed)

There is mass dispossession of national minorities. Whole tribes are relocated if not downright evicted from their ancestral lands. This is a result of the penetration of big business interest into hit-

herto untapped resource-rich areas of the country for mining or logging or for so-called "development" programs of the government such as infrastructures and power projects.

• In Australia hear the cry of Aboriginal communities:

We Aurakun people will not allow any mining at all on our land.

We will not accept any

money for our land.

Our land is sacred to us. We hunt on it and have our Sacred Places on it.

We want Comalco, Billiton, Pechiney and Tipperary to leave our land alone.

We must protect our culture.

Their voice unfortunately has fallen on deaf ears as the Australian government would rather legislate in favor of

Page 6, please



CARDINAL SIN

'Release Olalia' campaign

TORONTO — A ranking official of the militant trade union Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) now in self-exile in Canada has been doing the rounds to seek support for the release of KMU top men Felixberto Olalia, Sr., and Crispin Beltran who continue to languish in jail after their arrest August last year.

Ernesto Arellano, KMU
Page 6, please

US report on RP and human rights

PART IV

2. Respect for Civil and Political rights, Including:
a. Freedom of Speech and Press

Until late in 1982, media freedom had been expanding. The formal lifting of martial law in January 1981 had provided a psychological boost to journalists. The restrictive climate evident during the martial law period had markedly diminished. Tolerance by the Government for coverage of controversial issues, including news about opposition activities and human rights abuses, had increased, and media content had become more assertive

vis-a-vis the Government. For example, the press dug aggressively into the 1982 Supreme Court bar examination scandal and had contained coverage of such issues as alleged military abuses against civilians. In December 1982, the "We Forum," an opposition newspaper, was closed and its staff arrested for alleged subversive activities consisting in part of publication of articles claiming President Marcos' war record to be falsified. The staff was subsequently released to house arrest status and their trial began. After
Page 7, please

By VIC BARRANCO

The rank and file of the Catholic Laity have rallied behind Jaime Cardinal Sin who adverted the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines (CBCP) to be cautious on the proposal of President Marcos to get them to help in the economic programs of the government.

Leading members of the Knights of Columbus, a lay Catholic order, urged the people to have a second close look at the Marcos proffer, pointing out that it is full of booby traps.

"The CBCP-Military dialogues have specific matters to take up from time to time" said one senior degree KC of Council No. 6154, Roxas district, Q.C. under Grand Knight Florendo Garcia. "These matters are mostly oppression and abuses of the military on the people in both the urban and rural areas. The proposal of President Marcos is out of the scope of the CBCP-Military conferences."

The CBCP members were called recently by President Marcos to a meeting in Malacanang where Mr. Marcos laid before them a voluminous program covering "labor and employment, health and nutrition, housing and human settlements, agriculture and agrarian reforms, social justice and defense."

Not much was mentioned in that meeting about the repeated abuses, oppression, and persecution by the military which the Church leaders had been bringing to the attention of the government (Malacanang) with urgent requests to stop them and restore peace to the country.

Page 7, please

UNIDO endorses proposal of Sin

Ranking leaders of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) have strongly endorsed the suggestion of Jaime L. Cardinal Sin for the creation of a "national advisory council for reconciliation and survival."

At the same time, they called on President Marcos to "seriously consider and respond" to the Manila Archbishop's proposal.

The endorsement was reached at a joint meeting of UNIDO's executive committee, council of leaders and the advisory council recently held at the residence of former Speaker Jose B. Laurel, Jr. in Mandaluyong, Metro Manila.

In a statement issued through Assemblyman Salvador "Doy" Laurel, UNIDO president, the opposition policy and decision-making body said:

"The proposal recently made by His Eminence, Jaime L. Cardinal Sin, for the creation of an advisory council for national reconciliation
Page 7, please

NP: Real opposition party

By MANET CASTRO
Deputy Secretary General
Nacionalista Party

Those people who are criticizing the Nacionalista Party, branding it as a "manageable opposition, subsidiary of the KBL and national collaboration party" do not know what they are talking about because they are ignorant of the role being performed by the NP to stabilize Philippine political life. If there is any political party that has been consistent in opposing the Administration, it is the NP because it is only the NP which has consistently fielded candidates in all local and national elections, thereby
Page 6, please

INSIDE
A reader's
view of the
Batasang
Pambansa
p. 2

2 * MALAYA * APRIL 11-17, 1983

The Interim Batasang Pambansa is not the Batasang Pambansa

By ELI ANGELES

What the title says seems obvious enough but, if you haven't noticed, the *interim* Batasang Pambansa (IBP) has been enacting laws (called "Batas Pambansa") under the name "Batasang Pambansa" (BP).

Some observers have interpreted the dropping of the qualification "interim" as a crude attempt to simulate "normalization" — as if to say the legislature is no longer transitory.

President Marcos had said that when he began his term on June 30, 1981, it was virtually the beginning of a new government because the IBP would now have the same powers as the Regular National Assembly (RNA), which would now be known as the BP.

"Therefore, in a way we shall have practically eliminated the interim period from 1981 to 1984, and started normal operations on June 30," he added.

1984, as many people seem to know (and look forward to), is the year set — if everything proceeds according to plan — for the first regular election of the BP (Constitution, Art. VIII, Sec. 5 [1]).

It is correct to say that the IBP now has the same powers as the RNA. This is clear from the Constitution, Amendment 2 as further amended by the 1981

Amendments.

But it is misleading to say that the RNA would now be known as the BP — as if to say the BP also has the same powers as the BP.

The RNA and the BP are distinct entities. The BP is not a renamed RNA. Their respective powers are not identical.

Likewise, the respective powers of the IBP and the BP are not identical.

Consequently, the IBP cannot exercise some powers of the BP and the BP cannot exercise some powers of the IBP.

The significance of this will dawn on us when these powers are identified. But before doing so, it is necessary to clarify the jumble that is the *interim* National Assembly (INA), the RNA, the IBP and the BP.

Both the INA and the RNA were provided for in the original provisions of the 1973 Constitution.

The INA was provided for in Art. XVII (Transitory Provisions), particularly Sec. 1, while the RNA was provided for in Art. VIII.

Not only were their respective compositions different, their respective powers were not identical. The INA had the same powers as the RNA, except as otherwise provided in the

Constitution (Art. XVII, Sec. 1).

Among the powers the INA had which the RNA did not have were the following:

1. the power to propose constitutional amendments by a majority vote (Art. XVII, Sec. 15); the RNA could do so only upon a three-fourths vote (see original provisions, Art. XV, Sec. 1 [1]).

2. the authority to adopt a new name, anthem and seal for the country (see original provisions, Art. XV, Sec. 2).

Among the powers the RNA had which the INA did not have were the following:

1. the power to expressly and explicitly modify or repeal presidential decrees (Art. XVII, Sec. 3 [2]).

2. the power to amend, modify or repeal existing (at the time of the adoption of the 1973 Constitution) laws that remained operative (Art. XVII, Sec. 7).

The IBP was provided for by the 1976 Amendments, particularly Amendment 1, "in lieu of the *interim* National Assembly."

The IBP's composition is different from those of the INA and the RNA.

As for its powers, the

IBP has the same powers as the INA and the RNA. (Amendment 2 as further amended by the 1981 Amendments).

It was this body that was first convened in 1978 and which has since been holding sessions and passing laws called "Batas Pambansa" (the other kind of laws being called "presidential decrees").

The BP was provided for by the 1981 Amendments.

Its composition is different from those of the INA, the RNA, and the IBP.

There is no constitutional provision similar to Amendment 2 which provides that the BP shall have the same powers as the IBP or the RNA. Nor is there a constitutional provision to the effect that the IBP shall have the same powers as the BP.

The fact is the IBP (and the RNA) has powers which the BP does not have. Among these are the following:

1. the power to expressly and explicitly modify or repeal presidential decrees (Art. XVII, Sec. 3 [2] in relation to Amendment 2).

2. the power to propose constitutional amendments by a majority vote (Art. XVII, Sec. 15 in relation to Amendment 2); the BP can

do so only upon a three-fourths vote (Art. XVI, Sec. 1 [1]).

3. the authority to adopt a new name, anthem and seal for the country (Art. XV, Sec. 2).

In other words, the BP, unlike the IBP, cannot modify or repeal presidential decrees. Note however that the IBP can modify or repeal presidential decrees only expressly and explicitly.

On the other hand, while the failure or inability to act of the IBP or the RNA is a ground for the exercise of presidential legislative power (Amendment 6), such does not apply to the BP. In other words, once the BP has been convened, this shall no longer be a ground for issuance of presidential decrees (of course, there are other grounds).

The constitutional provisions on presidential succession (Art. VII, Sec. 4 and 7), strictly speaking, apply only to the BP and not also to the IBP. Said provisions make mention of the "Batasang Pambansa"; they make no mention of the IBP. In other words, in case of the death of President Marcos before the BP has been convened, said pro-

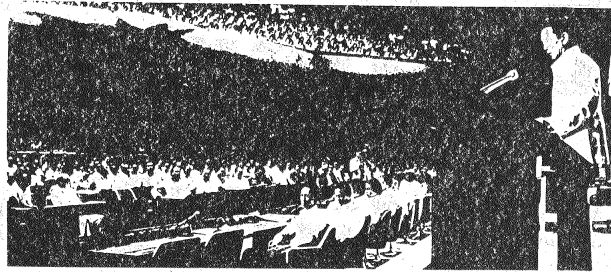
visions will not govern. Perhaps what will govern is a certain Presidential Decree No. 1514, which was already the governing law at the time of the adoption of the 1981 Amendments which introduced the said provisions.

Also, in the IBP (and the RNA), no bill except those of local application shall be calendared without the prior recommendation of the Cabinet (see original provisions, Art. VIII, Sec. 19 [3] in relation to Amendment 2). This does not apply to the BP because the provision was deleted under the 1981 Amendments.

Finally, there are differences in the rules on withdrawal of confidence from the Prime Minister and dissolution of the National Assembly/Batasang Pambansa in the respective cases of the IBP (see original provisions, Art. VIII, Sec. 13 in relation to Amendment 2) and the BP (Art. VIII, Sec. 13).

We have noted the major differences in the respective powers of the IBP and the BP. There are other minor differences.

The point is the IBP and the BP are distinct. Let us be aware of the distinction.



Vitamins, sex, etc.

By ANTONIO L. PROTACIO
M.D.

When a patient asks what's the best vitamin for him, he really means: any of the following questions:

• Can vitamins make me taller and heavier?

• What vitamins can improve sex? • Can vitamins retard aging?

• What vitamins do I need if I have poor vision and cataracts?

• What is the best vitamin combination available over the counter?

And a host of other nagging questions.

Vitamins are naturally present in our daily diet, and are substances that aid and abet in the metabolism and other processes of the body. They are like the Seven Dwarfs to Snow White, or the "all-lays" to a superstar.

Briefly, here are the different important vitamins and some of their functions: A is the photoreceptor of the retina, helps in adjusting the eye to darkness and in developing a clear skin; C and D aid in bone formation; K in blood clotting; and E in the metabolism of fats.

Vitamin B is divided into B₁, which helps in the burning of carbohydrates; B₂ and B₆, which help in the metabolism of carbohydrates and provide protein; and

Folic Acid and B₁₂, which develop red blood cells.

Next, let us answer the other questions.

Growth, in both height and weight, is largely genetic (giant begets giant); hormonal (the pituitary controls growth) and nutritional (primarily protein). Vitamins only help.

Vitamins do not increase one's sex drive. The much touted Vitamin E, for example, still has to prove its true worth. Sexual inadequacy, which in most cases is all in the mind, cannot be cured by vitamins. Use other techniques.

Aging is a natural and hard-to-accept process which cannot be reversed by Mephistopheles or any vitamin. Vitamin E with its supposedly anti-cholesterol action can possibly help in decongesting the vital arteries of the brain and heart, thus preventing fatal strokes. Nevertheless, little is known of Vitamin E's real action on the body.

Some researches bestow an anti-cancer property on some vitamins. Mega doses of Vitamin C are advocated by Nobel Winner Linus Pauling, but these are still nebulous and need further confirmation.

Now, the big question is whether a normal healthy individual needs vitamins as a nutritional supplement. The answer is a big NO. If one is healthy, then he must be getting an adequate diet which already contains the essential vitamins.

Generally, vitamins are harmless, except when taken in excessive and prolonged doses.

Hypervitaminosis A can produce rough dry skin, coarse hair, headache, and weakness. Excess Vitamin D can cause elevated blood calcium which damages the kidneys.

So when should one take vitamins?

In conditions when there is an obvious nutritional deficiency, which will naturally include vitamin deficiency.

In times of stress and sickness.

In those cases with specific complaints, such as night-blindness and corneal lesions from Vitamin A deficiency; weak and soft bones due to lack of Vitamin C and D; hemorrhages from Vitamin C and K deficiencies; and cramps and burning sensation due to Vitamin B₁₂ shortage.

Growing children, who usually have wrong eating habits, should also take

vitamins.

There are as many vitamin preparations in the market as there are drug companies. The trick is to look into the type of vitamins, the dosage required, and the minerals like calcium and iron thrown in as a bonus.

Most complaints — like recurrent colds and cough, weakness, dizziness, shortness of breath and countless other things — are not due to lack of vitamins but to real organic illnesses. These should be investigated and treated accordingly.

Patients can take vitamin pills as long as they believe in their beneficial effect; are taken with their doctor's blessing, not in excessive amount, and not so expensive as to cause "monetary deficiency."

To recap:

• Vitamins are essential but should not be abused and overused. They are not a cure-all for real or imagined illnesses;

• Further investigation is needed to determine the real cause of most medical complaints, and to properly treat them; and

• Healthy persons don't need vitamins. — PCF Media Service

NOW AVAILABLE!

'The Bad Guerrillas of Northern Luzon'

De-luxe (Hard-bound) copies of this controversial book by ERNESTO R. RODRIGUEZ JR. are now available but priority will be given to those who had earlier reserved their copies.

Due to circumstances beyond our control, there's an increase in price P100.00 per copy. De-luxe. No other editions available.

Buy your copies NOW while we still have them. Tomorrow may be too late!

No. 70 Serrano Laktaw, Q.C.
(corner Banawe St.)
(Along E. Rodriguez Ave.)

Tel. 61-31-79

LIMITED COPIES

INTERVIEW

Rey Fajardo

on nat'l survival

Q. What is the Movement for National Survival?

A. It is a collective and organized effort on the part of its members (1) to inform and alert Filipino public opinion about the dangers posed by American military and economic policies in the Philippines to the nation's Security and the people's welfare, and (2) to move and mobilize public opinion against such policies.

Q. What are the dangers posed by American military and economic policies in the Philippines?

A. These dangers may fundamentally be classified into dangers of a military nature, and dangers of an economic nature.

The military dangers stems from the presence of America's military and naval bases which harbor nuclear materials and weapons. These bases, as the late Don Claro M. Recto repeatedly warned, are magnets of nuclear attack by America's adversaries. They automatically involve the Philippines in American military affairs, making this country an integral part of America's military establishment overseas. In the context of the escalating animosity between the United States and the Soviet Union, these bases virtually doom the Philippines to nuclear extinction the moment hostility breaks out between them. They are a clear and present danger to the very existence and survival of our nation.

The economic danger stems from the economic policies which the US government and American business have consistently pressed on our government since our annexation in 1898 as a colony; and which they continue to press on our government through the IMF and the World Bank today. These are policies which operate to suppress the industrial development of the country, bringing about chronic and perennial condition of mass poverty, mass unemployment and inflation.

Q. Why the term "National Survival"?

A. Because no less than the survival of this nation and of our people is threatened by these military and economic policies.

Q. What is the need for the Movement?

A. The need for the Movement stems from the fact that the mass of our people are being, and have long been kept in ignorance about the nature and implications of these military and economic policies.

Q. How is that?

A. Because we have an educational system that has failed to train and condition our people and our leaders to perceived the real interest of this country. It is an educational system that has failed, in fact has deliberately neglected, to educate our people in the philosophy of nationalism and to understand the nature of imperialism, particularly American imperialism.

Q. Would you say then that the Movement for National Survival is essentially an educational movement?

A. Yes, to a large extent it is. But it is also more than just an educational movement. It is a movement that aims to move and mobilize our people against American imperialism, and to move and mobilize them into demanding from their government and political leaders that they act and behave as nationalists should act and behave.

Q. Has the philosophy of the Movement been fully stated?

A. The basic philosophy has been stated. It may be found in the Declaration of the Movement, which was issued three years ago, and is reproduced hereunder:

"We alert all Filipinos to the inhuman repercussions of American economic and military policies in this country. These policies have brought on our people untold hardship and economic misery. And, in the context of international events, they place in imminent jeopardy the very physical survival of this nation. Unless these policies are reversed, the overwhelming majority of Filipinos will continue to live in dehumanizing poverty, and that poverty will worsen still. The nation is already being crushed economically by its massive and increasing international debt. Our resources, now extensively depleted, stand to be completely exhausted. The Philippines is in the process of being transformed into a wasteland whose inhabitants will have to rob and kill for survival, as many of them already do now.

"We do not have to describe in detail the economic repercussions of these policies because those who read this, experience and live with those repercussions everyday.

"Dictatorship, of which this country has had no experience before martial law, has become part of the American legacy in this country, as it is in many areas of the world, such as the Middle East and Latin America.

"But the more urgent matter concerns the presence

Physics congress slated on April 10-12

The 2nd National Physics Congress will be held on April 10-12 at the Santa Catalina Retreat House in Baguio City under the auspices of the Samahang Pisika ng Pilipinas in cooperation with the National Research Council of the Philippines.

The list of topics and speakers is as follows:

* Fields and Particles

Dr. Jose Magpantay (Department of Physics, University of the Philippines); Dr. Christopher Bernido (UP); Dr. Roger Posadas (UP); Dr. Lorenzo Chan (UP); Mr. Danilo Yanga (UP);

* Quantum Mechanics: Prof. Salvador Roxas-Gonzalez (Department of Mathematics, De La Salle University);

* Solid State Physics: Dr. Manolito Natera (Materials Science Research Institute, NSTA); Dr. N.R. Ranganathan (Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras, India);

* Laser Physics: Dr. Daniel McNamara, S.J. (Department of Physics, Ateneo de Manila University);

* Applied Physics: Dr. Theta Ponce (Department of Physics, UP); Dr. Sergio Su, S.J. (Manila Observatory, Ateneo de Manila University); and Mr. Henry Ramos (Energy Research and Development Center, Philippine National Oil Company).

of American military and naval bases here. Because these bases contain nuclear weapons and material, they make the Philippines an inevitable magnet of nuclear attack. We are now involved in America's dangerous war strategy. Her enemies automatically are our enemies even if we seek nothing but friendship with all nations. Overnight, millions of our countrymen, particularly those in Central Luzon, can be incinerated by a nuclear holocaust, and vast areas of the country rendered unfit for habitation. We have been made by America a pawn in her international military struggle.

"American policy in the Philippines is criminal in its utter disregard of our people's right to survive, to develop, and to live in safety and peace.

"We ask all Filipinos, regardless of ideology or religious creed, to join us in this movement for national survival.

"AND WE DECLARE:"

"(1) That the Philippines should pursue a policy of neutrality and non-alignment, similar to what India has done. We wish no part, and should not be involved in America's quarrels, particularly with nuclear powers.

"(2) That America's bases be dismantled, or at least all nuclear weapons therein removed. The bases should be de-nuclearized as soon as possible;

"(3) That the government press for an indefinite moratorium on all debt and interest payments from our international creditors;

"(4) That our economic planners lose no time bringing this country into the age of science, technology and industry as an essential requisite to the solution of mass poverty;

"(5) That nationalism and anti-imperialism be officially adopted as a policy of the state and that the government declare also as a matter of national policy that the Philippines is for Filipinos."

Q. What are the principal activities of the Movement right now?

A. The principal activities consist in issuing statements on issues which the Movement deems of urgency, and relevant to the nation's survival and security.

Q. For example?

A. For example, among the statements issued has been a 10-point proposal on what the government should do to confront the mounting international economic crisis.

The Movement will, whenever it deems the time appropriate, issue further proposals, and in this way assist in the politicalization of the Filipino people.

Q. Specifically, what is this 10-point proposal?

A. Hereunder is the 10-point proposal:

1. Declare a moratorium on all its debts to IMF, the World Bank on the ground that the experiment they forced on the Philippines has proved to be a mistake.
2. Demand from the US government \$10 billion in new loans to compensate for the security risks to which it has exposed the Philippines through the military bases and the "extensive damage" it has caused the nation by imposing on it the policy of free trade.
3. Revive collapsed industries by placing their ownership in the hands of the workers who have had no share in the mismanagement of these industries and that same be injected with new funds by the government.
4. Adopt a strict policy of import controls, designated to stimulate domestic productions, save on foreign exchange, and prepare the nation for the time when it shall not be able to import at all be implemented, and impose the death penalty on violators of the rules and regulations thereunder.
5. Require all citizens to bring back their dollar holdings abroad.
6. Promote a nationwide plan immediately in which the economic self-sufficiency of every region in the country will be put into effect.
7. Nationalize the banking and financial system.
8. Gear international trade around the principle of

TUP offers unique graduate courses

The Technological University of the Philippines is offering unique graduate courses this summer that lead to either masteral or doctorate degrees in industrial education and technology education.

According to Graduate School Dean, Dr. Illuminada Espino, the courses are oriented towards technology, change and development.

The course offerings with thesis programs are: Doctor of Education, major in industrial education management; Master of Arts in Industrial Education, major in adminis-

tration and supervision, guidance and counselling and curriculum and instruction; Master of Arts in Teaching (Practical Arts, Home Economics, Non-Formal Education, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics and Social Studies;

Master of Technology education (drafting technology, electronics technology and mechanical technology) which is a new offering.

Non-thesis masteral programs are: Master of Management; Master of Shop Management in drafting, electronics and mechanical.

international barter and that exploit the trade opportunities with non-market economics on the basis of barter to the fullest limit.

9. Restore complete freedom of speech and assembly to permit full ventilation of grievances and proposals.

10. Mobilize the people around a new ideology of development and social justice.

Q. Who are the members of the Movement?

A. The members have been recruited from the ranks of Academic and civic organizations who have a record of nationalist and anti-imperialist beliefs.

Q. Who are the officers?

A. There are no officers. The Movement has a spokesman through whom statements are issued.

Q. Why are there no officers?

A. A movement of this nature needs no officers.

Q. Who are the prime movers of MNS?

A. Alejandro Lichauco, nationalist-economist and delegate of Rizal to the 1971 Constitutional Convention, and TOYM awardee and delegate of Manila to the 1971 Constitutional Convention, Rey T. Fajardo.

Q. How are statements prepared?

A. They are prepared by the respective committees which have jurisdiction and competence over the subject.

Q. How does the Movement relate to other organizations?

A. The Movement will extend its full support to any organization that is moved, and espouses, the cause of nationalism and anti-imperialism.

Q. How does the movement determine whether any other organization is truly nationalist?

A. When that organization is authentically anti-imperialist. Nationalism is true nationalism only when it is anti-imperialist.

We need MALAYA DEALERS for Metro Manila

For particulars, see us at

No. 70 Serrano Laktaw, Quezon City
(Along E. Rodriguez Ave. corner Banawe)

or call us
Tel. No. 61-31-79

Main: Rizal Ave. Sta. Cruz, Mla.
Branch: 2140 Espana, Sampaloc, Mla.

STYLESETTER

Tailoring

4 * MALAYA * APRIL 11-17, 1983

Editorials

Suffering

The lesson derived from the suffering and death of Jesus Christ — an occasion all of Christendom recently commemorated — is quite simple: That in suffering, there is salvation; in death, there is resurrection.

We tend to wonder aloud: How long must we endure tyranny and oppression? Is our "salvation" at hand?

Image changes

Since the May 17, 1982 barangay elections, we have observed that, by and large, barangay captains and councilmen have been more independent in speaking out their views and more outspoken in their demands for the improvement of their localities.

The old picture of the barangay captain being no better than a servile and fawning favor-seeker has faded, to give way to a new image of one who has found strength in the thought that he has been elected by his people and, by this token, has every right to demand that his local government give the barangay the attention and support it needs and deserves.

This transformation of the barangay *pinuno* is, of course, due to his having been chosen by the barangay residents in a free election. And since the election was non-political, he does not owe anything to any political party and, therefore, he has no political favors to repay.

It remains now for the barangay captain to assert his rights under the Local Government Code, to work for the development of his locality, to see to it that peace and order prevails in his jurisdiction, and even to demand that his local government officials do their job rightly and well.

As the basic units of government, it can well be said that the future of the nation will depend upon the barangays, which is to say, upon the Filipino people.



Mga tilamsik ng diwa

NI FRANCISCO 'SOC' RODRIGO

LINGKOD NG DIOS

*Nais kong magsilbing maliit na tinig
Ng maraming dukhang hindi naririnig;
Nais kong ihandog yaring aking bisig
Upang maibangon ang di makatindig;
Nais kong idulot ang puso ko't dibdib
Sa inaaliping walang umitibig
Nais kong tuparin yaring pananalig
Na ako ay lingkod ng Dios sa daigdig!*

MAGARANG BABAI

*Habang kumiknang ang mga brilyante
At nagkikislap ang sapin't rubi,
At kagulat-gulat ang maluhong trahe
Na suot ng isang magarang babai,
Naito ang kanyang laging sinasabi —
"Mahal na mahal ko ang dukha at api!"*

KINITIL ANG LAYA

*Mula nang kinitil sa tao ang laya,
naglaho sa bayan ang sigla't adhika
At ang pagkukusa upang dumakila —
Kaya't di umunlad itong ating bansa.*

ANG BANGKAY

*Sa luksang lamayan, lahat ay matumbay,
Lahat ay mapanglaw — maliban sa bangkay.*

Ang Pahayagang Malaya is published every Monday with editorial and business offices at No. 70 Serrano Lakraw, Quezon City (along E. Rodriguez Avenue, corner Banawe). Telephone No. 61-31-79. P1.50 per copy in Metro Manila

JOSE G. BURGOS JR.
Publisher-Editor

* KATOTOHANAN * KATARUNGAN * KALAYAAN

Publisher's notes

'Dilemma in serving people'

By JOSE G. BURGOS JR.



I was recently furnished a copy of the February issue of *Chi Rho*, the student newspaper of the Maryknoll College, which came out with a two-and-a-half page account of an interview with me by two young lady-staffers of the school organ.

Because I believe it to be a fair and accurate report of the interview, I would like to share the piece with our Malaya readers. The length of the article constrains me to serialize the interview. The article is entitled "A dilemma in serving people under the New Republic" under the byline of Loida Caberos and Irma Alvia.

Here's the First Part: "The arrest of *WE FORUM* publisher-editor Jose G. Burgos, Jr. and other staffers, the subsequent closure of the publication, and the subversive charges filed against them by the military and Quezon City Fiscal Sergio Apostol have aroused grave concern among people who would uphold freedom of thought and expression.

"The *WE FORUM* has managed to survive under the martial law regime and the first few years of the New Republic, until last December 7 when the arrest was made on the strength of a Presidential Commitment Order.

"Those who have protested against this arrest insist that it is a violation of press freedom.

"The *WE FORUM* case

has been covered by our national dailies, but people have been complaining that these newspapers are only emphasizing one side of the issue. Those writers who have attempted to present the side of the other party got their articles censored.

"But the quest for truth, freedom and justice will never be suppressed. It is with this belief that the *CHI RHO* staff hopes to present the other side of the Burgos case through this interview with Jose Burgos, Jr.

CHI RHO: Can you relate to us, exactly what happened the day you and your writers were arrested?

JOSE BURGOS, JR.: I was inside the editorial room of the *WE FORUM* and talking to somebody who was crying her heart out because in five days time the houses which they were renting were supposed to be demolished by the government. According to them, the government needs the area where their houses stand for a so-called park of Malacanang. And of course, as a publication, *WE FORUM* has been considered as an outlet for people with grievances where they could express or air their problems. People like these ask for our help. Either for publication so that proper government action could be initiated or so that those in power would be able to know

about these grievances.

I was talking over the phone when this group of military people, some in civilian, others in uniform, walked towards me. I naturally suspected that something was wrong. In fact, my first reaction and my first statement was:

"*Yan na ba ang warrant of arrest ko?* But the officer-in-charge did not say anything. So I motioned him to sit down as I ended my phone call. When I finished, the leader of the team told me: 'Is it possible if we could talk in your office?' So I accompanied him to my office at the other side of the building. When I told him to sit down he said: 'I am sorry but you are mistaken. This is not a warrant of arrest. This is a Presidential Commitment Order.'

I already had an inkling even before the raid. As you know, putting out *WE Forum* is in itself a risk. And considering the fact that we have been vocal and critical of the Marcos regime, I was already resigned to this kind of harassment. In fact, every day to me was a day of anxiety, because I always suspected that the military will just come and get me. So I was expecting the arrest. Particularly because a week before my arrest, President Marcos came out with an aside in his speech before the Veterans Fede-

ration of the Philippines, assailing *We Forum* for questioning his war records. People who heard Marcos even said he would let me eat the issue of the newspaper. I already suspected something was going to happen.

Chi Rho: But prior to your arrest, did you receive any warning from the military or otherwise?

JB: We came out sometime before September of last year or four months before my arrest, with a column by one of our columnists, Raul Gonzalez who said that he already saw a draft of a charge sheet against me and some columnists for subversion. We published that. This was at the height of the arrest of the labor leaders and the crackdown on the labor front. And of course, such other minor harassments like not allowing me to leave the Philippines to attend a conference of Catholic journalists in Hongkong in 1979. And earlier, I was warned (that was when martial law was still in effect) by the Print Media Council to refrain from attacking the administration. Dealers and newboys were also harassed by some unscrupulous police and military men. This has been a continuing harassment against me on the part of some minions of the government.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Woman in the City of Man

Words of hope from the Bible

By ESTY JUCO



I was wondering for a while how the Holy Week and the Easter Fulfillment would move my life this year. Perhaps I was getting wearied because of the prevailing turn of events. Everything seemed to go on in the same old way. A few instances of dawn breaking, of changes in people, ... and then, the ever-present pall of gloom and surrender spreading over all.

Never were the phrases I learned in Religion classes way back in Grade School so real to me: "And darkness was on the face of the deep."

Perhaps this feeling was underscored and aggravated by the fact that shortly before the country gets

caught up in the Holy Week atmosphere of silence, sacrifice and reflection, there is the excitement of college graduation taking campuses by storm.

Graduation... a completion, an ending. Easter... Resurrection, a beginning. How significantly juxtaposed, and yet how naturally aligned these two events turn out to be.

I think of tens of thousands of graduates, beaming-faced and bright-eyed, ascending hundreds of graduation platforms with eager steps to receive the tokens of academic achievement — allowing them entry into the brave new world of the professions.

I think of them, idealistic and crusading, like so many little Davids, moving out to the wide expanse to do battle with stampeding Goliaths. Have we in the academe done right by our students, honing their minds and their wills to do the good, the honest and the proper in the face of evil and the blandishments of "the world, the devil and the flesh"?

True to the vocation of education, we strive to fashion these students given by parents to our care to become "self-directed Filipino men and women," worthy citizens not only of the City of Man but more specially of the City of God in that king-

dom beyond the tyranny of time and the shadows of fear. We try to help them formulate values and norms by which they may be guided in charting their lives.

We pass on to them the same vision of a better world buttressed by the same towering and lofty pillars of virtues that have given us a reason for living: goodness, kindness, truth, justice, charity, faith, hope, righteousness. We train them to think and observe, to judge, to act, confident that God will triumph over Evil.

And yet, how long will their idealism last? How strongly will they adhere

Page 6, please

APRIL 11-17, 1983 * MALAYA * 5

Risk of free people

"We know from experience that a vigorous, competent and dedicated free press is never going to have an easy time investigating the ills of popular government, because it is in the very nature of government to defend itself at all costs. To admit fault under pressure is the most damning of official crimes, as far as officialdom itself is concerned. It follows that tension is bound to be created if the press tries to penetrate government secrecy in the course of a proper investigation.

"Does this mean, then, that the press is always to blame for the existence of tension with government and for the maintenance of an adversary relationship? I do not think so.

"The impartial investigation of official conduct remains the principal way for a democratic society to defend itself from abuse. If properly elected or appointed government representatives can do this job, well and good; but if they fail, then the task falls by default to the press. And it would be a worthless, irresponsible and supine press that did not accept this responsibility.

"The best guarantee that this country has against the suppression of its freedoms lies in the independence of its newspapers, in their rejection of government by directive, in their refusal to accept practices in and out of government that they believe to be against the public interest. That kind of press, by its very nature, is often likely to offend more people than it pleases. It is also bound to make mistakes, some of which may be damaging to all concerned.

"This is the risk that free peoples must be willing to accept if they are to have access to a press that, given all its faults, is willing to stand up for the public interest. And this is what a free press must do if it is to merit public respect. No other kind of press is worth having."

—JOHN HOHENBERG
"Crisis for the American Press"

Doon po sa amin

Ni ESTRELLA DEL MUNDO

Doon po sa amin. . . bayang Pilipinas

Na ang naghahari (raw!) ay lakas ng batas,
Ang mga salarin mandin ay laganap
At hindi masugpo ang kriminalidad.

Ang batas sa amin, inyong pag-aralan
Hindi pumapanig (daw!) sa kahi't sino man,
Kahi't itanong n'yo sa Sandigangbayan
At nang matalastas ang katotohanan.

Ang katahimikan sa bayan po namin
Ay garantisado (raw!) at di magmamaliw
Pagka't kontrolado ang mga NPA;
Masasamang-loob nama'y binabari.

Sa amin pong bayan, kayo'y magugulat
Sa liksi at sipag (daw!) gumawa ng batas,
Mayro'n nang Batasan ay mayro'n pang Atas
Buhat sa Pangulo nitong Pilipinas.

Ang Kabuhayan po ng mahal kong bayan
Ay sakdal ng lusog (daw!) kung inyong mamasdan,
Itong utang natin, maliit lang naman:
LABIMPITONG BILYON na salaping dolyar!

Ang Pamamasukan, kumustahin ninyo
At ilan lamang (daw!) ang walang trabaho,
Ang sabi po ng MOLE ay limang pors'yento
Ng bilang ng "work force" dito sa bayan ko.

Ayon pa sa mga opisyal ng bayan
Sahod ay tumaa (daw!) umigi ang buhay,
Bakit naman ito'y halos sapat lamang
Ibili ng bigas at konting pang-ulam?

At bakit din kaya kayrami ng dukha
Na sa aking bayan ay nangaglipana
Kung itong trabaho'y madaling makuha
At ang sahod naman ay mataas na nga?

Bakit din sa tuwing ako'y mamamasyal
Ay di mapanatag itong kalooban?
Naro'n ang pangambang baka madukutan
O baka maholdap, di kaya'y mapatay.

Bakit nga ba ako'y tila nangiginging
Pag may sundalo o kaya ay pulis?
Iti di makatkat sa puso ko't isip
Pag-aalala na ako'y ma-"salvage"?

aliwaswasan sa gobyerno namin
nggang ngayon ay hindi mapigil?
Ang tao doon po sa amin
sumurang tulad sa alipin?

aka ka't ibig mong tuklasin
nga sa bayan kong gilwi,
ang iyan ay arukin. . .
loon po sa amin. . .!

Ang bayan ko



We, the people

Student bewails choice of commencement speakers

I am a student of the Philippine Women's University, and will soon be graduating. As a graduating student, I would like to

Del Mundo says OK

Please be informed that, relative to the request of a certain Mr. FELIXBERTO V. CASTILLO of Baliuag, Bulacan to reprint my Plea for survival in pamphlet form (Malaya, Mar. 7-13), I interpose no objection to such request PROVIDED that you as my publisher, shall give your consent and PROVIDED FURTHER that reprints of said article shall not be used for commercial purposes. (May God bless you, Mr. Castillo.)

Thank you once again and may the continued blessings of the good Lord shower on you always.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.)

ESTRELLA DEL MUNDO

comment regarding guest speakers and how they are selected to address us during commencement exercises.

As I have observed from previous commencement exercises I have attended, Guest Speakers whom I have heard are not really worthy to be called "guest speakers." As we know, a guest speaker is one who should inspire us. One who should be the model or the guiding star of the youth, especially students.

But most of the guest speakers invited by educational institutions are rich people occupying high positions in the government, who in real life maintain a querrida, indulge in shameful vices, or commit graft and corruption in government.

A man's success cannot be measured in terms of high position or money. The moral and spiritual qualities of a guest speaker should be considered.

(Sgd.) Susan P. Regala

BSHRM IV

Zamboanga fire victims

Some 2,000 "fire victims" of Aplaya Rio Honda, Zamboanga City need assistance from the national government.

They need food, shelter, material to construct their homes. They also need the assistance of the national government by providing them a lot for them to live in. The suggested area for them to occupy is not a decent one, far from school, no transportation, water, light, swampy area.

We are neglected by our local government in the sense that they are sending a military to the area to drive us out. We are urging the national government to take immediate action.

AMILBANGSA PARADJI
Zamboanga City

Grievance

(Contributions to this page are welcome. Letters or articles will be published on a first-come-first-served basis and should be typewritten, double-spaced on a bond or newsprint paper. Writers should have verifiable names and addresses (and telephone numbers, if any). However, if requested, identities can be withheld and confidentiality will be strictly adhered to. Libelous statements and comments that tend to assail personalities should be avoided. — ED)

Bleaker than ever

Ten years ago, it didn't make sense to me. Nothing at all. The accepted way was the safe way of conformity or silence. And I was one of those who jubilantly hailed the then-dictated laws and catchy slogans, of which at first, I hadn't fully realized were high-sounding promises which have characterized platforms of colonial-minded candidates. After those very grand promises were made, in which would emerge, they said, a New Society, I believed then that the prevalent feeling was the people was now rid forever of their untold sufferings, that the dark night of oppression, persecution, and other heinous forms of injustice committed against the Filipino people, were over. But it proved to be an illusion.

Now, it seems the picture is bleaker than ever, more so with the dictatorial tendencies of the "great" over the struggling forces in the country.

We are compelled once to ponder over the essence, forms, and real magnitude of this dictatorial menace. And this is not a mere accident of History in the evolution of some capitalist countries. They tend toward the suppression of democratic freedoms, a tendency inherent in imperialism as the highest and last stage of the capitalist socio-economic system.

Events of recent years show that the long and stubborn struggle of the people against what we would call "an offensive" against their democratic rights and liberties had not eliminated the possibility of reappearance of what might be a greater struggle since its deep social roots remain intact.

The Society itself was already being marred by the reality of hunger and poverty which were traceable to our colonial economy. Frauds could easily be perpetrated. Social conditions were going from bad to worse. Graft and corruption rampant.

If we are a democracy, why does it trample underfoot our human dignity and cultivate political terror only to brand the poor and oppressed as subversives? Is it undemocratic to hold sacred what we had been fighting for ever since?

I have witnessed a steady intensification of "crisis processes" deepening the economic and socio-political proportions. These have given rise to growing opposition on the part of the working people and all democratic

forces, an opposition which develops into a struggle for economic and civil rights, for putting an end to outrageous foreign and local policies.

When the ruling classes prove unable to resolve the conflicts, which become ever more intense within the framework of democratic institutions, they resort to extreme measures, including the creation of "crisis processes" in certain parts of the country.

I reiterate, yours was not to be a mere "opposition" newspaper but one that truly represents the nationalist movement in the country and speaks our own economic, political, and cultural aspirations.

It is my hope and faith that this bold departure from the usual inanities in this poverty-stricken society would continue and that justice be accorded, if we are a democracy, to the people behind the cause of truth and freedom.

(Please withhold my name)
Quezon City

Reader's change of heart

Before, I really used to believe that we, the people of the Philippines, were living in a democratic country, that we could freely enjoy and willfully exercise such constitutional rights as freedom of expression, freedom of the press, freedom of speech and other inalienable human rights. In other words, I used to uphold the conviction that our human rights were respected, protected and preserved by the present regime. So resolute was my faith in the incumbent administration then that I became a staunch defender of Marcos and his family. In fact, to tell you the truth, I used to dispute with anybody who attempted to assail and castigate my "idol." But something unusual happened that caused the sudden or abrupt obliteration, of my faith and trust in the incumbent government. That unusual "something" converted my once "faith and trust" in the government into their complete antithesis. What is that "something?" The B/E-Forum case.

WILLY QUIAMBAO
Pampanga

6 * MALAYA * APRIL 11-17, 1983

Woman

From page 4

to these principles that serve as their lodestar when the world with its wickedness and its pragmatism assaults them like a furnace-blast? How firmly will these young graduates cling fast to their ideals when they are confronted with the seeming triumph of dishonesty, injustice, malevolence and greed? How will our graduates manage? Where will they turn for shelter in the face of the gathering storm?

The true test of education is in the ability of our students and graduates to endure the vicissitudes and pains of a searing Good Friday, trusting fully and without question that the glory of Easter Sunday will eventually burst forth to keep the covenant with a waiting

world.

Only when this belief in the ultimate triumph of Good over Evil is grasped by our youth can we expect them to understand so many seeming inconsistencies between the idealism of education and the actual harsh realities of the rat race world. Only then can they hold fast and faithfully to the eternal truths and the universal values despite the seeming victories of Godless men and women who have lost their sense of shame.

In the Holy Book, Isaiah holds out a ray of hope (29: 13-21) in these lines:

The Lord said, "These people claim to worship Me, but their words are meaningless,

Page 8, please

Nacionalista

From page 1

giving the people an alternative to the ruling party.

On the other hand, by boycotting elections will the other opposition parties be able to wrest the leadership of the national government from the KBL, which is the objective of the NP? Will the regional parties, like the PUSYON BISAYA, Concerned Citizens Party, etc. be able to, replace the ruling KBL when they are only good for their regions and are often times fragmented themselves?

The truth is that of all the political parties today, only the NP has the correct principles and concepts of government, ones that are attuned to the political ideals and practices of the Filipino people. While, the NP espouses true democracy, the other parties have adopted principles and practices which are undemocratic and inimical to the interests of our people. For instance, the KBL with its so-called party

responsibility kind of government has made the President the most powerful official of the land to whom all the other branches of government must vow. This is but expected since the President is the head of both the ruling party and the government. It is no wonder therefore that other nations call our system a one-man rule. Under the KBL administration, the traditional separation of powers and checks-and-balances system have practically disappeared, so much so that the Batasan Pambansa is not expected to investigate or expose gargantuan anomalies in government because those who perpetuate the same belong to their own party.

In the case of the PDP-Laban, it has adopted as part of its platform the federal system of government which is something new and strange in this jurisdiction and which if carried out could result in the disunity and dismemberment of the republic. It also

Dispossessed

From page 1

foreign magnates out to mine uranium, bauxite, lead, zinc and diamonds. This ironically is considered "national interest."

Historically, tribal dispossession is accompanied with violence if not deceit. One might say that the acquisition of colonies is one big example of national dispossession. All forms of resistance by indigenous peoples are invariably met with a combination of deceit and violence and increasingly with violence alone.

• Macli-ing Dulag, the Kalinga chieftain, was murdered in 1980 because of his opposition to the Philippine government's Chico river dam project. Puzzled by the lowlanders' insistence on calling this or that part of the earth theirs by virtue of a piece of paper, Macli-ing spoke for a tiny minority of the world's peoples who do not subscribe to the common notions about land. He is quoted as saying:

Such arrogance to speak of owning the land when we are owned by it. How can you own that which will outlive you?

• Strategic hamletting is a

deceitful tactic currently used in the Philippines to force rural folks to stay in "live-in centers" as a protection from rebels. Militarization goes hand in hand with this move. The military imposes dusk-to-dawn curfew and restrictions on food and other crop surpluses. As a consequence, the hamletted civilians, most of them settler peasants and tribal groups, face famine and starvation. Before long their land is used in large-scale agri-business ventures both by local quasi-governmental and private firms as well as transnational corporations. Where resistance is shown, military force is utilized.

Indeed mass dispossession is often motivated by the profit drive of private local and foreign business with the state acting as a willing accomplice, unless it be the dispossessor itself. These corporate concerns reap the benefits of development projects like dams whereas the vast majority of the people, minorities included, enjoy only the incidental, non-substantive, therefore, costly, "benefits."

• Because of large dams for electricity and irrigation, the indigenous people of

India lost 62,238 acres of land and received only 8,312 in return. Thousands of tribal families (14,133 in 1961) have been displaced in four states to accommodate dams, steel projects, and factories. These are the Adivasi, the original inhabitants, now marginalized as the "scheduled tribes."

• Tourism industry can easily squeeze the Mountain People of Taiwan out of their domain. They are very vulnerable because they do not have private ownership of the land. They not only suffer loss of their native place but also suffer the side effects of tourism such as moral disruption, family disintegration, loss of pride, distortion of cultural heritages, etc. There were some 267,698 Mountain People as of 1978.

The dispossession of national minorities seems to be a form of genocide. It is in the nature of all ethnic peoples to live off and on the land as such.

Culturally and economically, they are so tied to the land that their very social life is woven around a system rooted in their particular view of land and other natural endowments in general. Technologically, they are so backward that their immediate needs for food, clothing, and shelter are directly derived from nature, from the mountains, the rivers, the seas, the forest, and of course, the land. In short, their very lives depend on being rooted to where they are; uprooting them would mean eradicating the material basis of their existence as a distinct people.

• The Aetas, tribal Filipinos of negroid stock, mean it when they say that rather than starve to death with their sources of livelihood destroyed or confiscated, they would prefer to die fighting:

*In this land we were born;
In this land we grew up;
In this land we shall die.*

In 1946, thousands of hectares of Aeta ancestral land (an area almost as large as Singapore or Washington, D.C.) were set aside for American air and naval bases. Occupying lands in Central Luzon, relatively close to Manila, the Aetas are particularly threatened by "development." Aetas evacuated from a community in Tarlac during a massive anti-Communist drive and returned to find their farms and homelots already appropriated by a government housing project.

• More and more pushed to the hinterlands, the tribal groups of the Chittagong Hill Tract in Bangladesh are facing extinction. Ninety percent of them have lost their lowland to the Bengalis and even up in the hills, the land they use for the traditional shifting cultivation shrinks year by year. The little soil that remains gets over-used and productivity decreases. In desperation, the Chittagong tribes have mustered unbelievable courage to oppose each ejection. In spite of Islamic taboos about facing men, the Chittagong women have dared confront their male oppressors in face to face encounters. It is now a

matter of do or die.

• It is an established fact that the Aborigines who came to Australia more than 30,000 years ago were massacred by the British invaders. From 300,000 in 1788 they were reduced to only 60,000 in 1933. Their land was usurped and covered with sheep, cattle and crops by the British colonizers.

National minorities have the inherent human right to chart their own part of cultural and economic progress. Any move that might stop their forward development is a violation of this sacred right of an ethnic people.

• The largest single minority group in Japan are the Burakumin, about three million out of a population of 117.8 million. For hundreds of years they have been segregated and ostracized. There was a time when they were not even included in the population count. Various restrictions have been imposed on them like prohibition to marry non-Burakumin, requirement to live in designated ghetto-type communities on marginally located land, urban and rural. External signs of their belonging to this outcast community had to be worn such as straw ropes as belts or straw cords to tie the hair. Up to this day and age, they do not enjoy the same opportunities to grow socially, politically and economically.

• Also denied the basic privileges are the Koreans in Japan. Bound to the Japanese way of life and system, they have never really been accepted into it. This is their agony.

• Discriminated against in Pakistan are the Christian sweepers. In this Muslim world, they are relegated to slums called Batis where contact with Muslim neighbors is highly controlled. They do not enjoy the same political rights.

• The ethnic identity of the Indian community in Malaysia is being threatened by the enforcement of the Malay language and uniform curriculum centered in Malaysian culture. There are about 1.1 million Indians in Malaysia, 80 percent of whom are Tamils.

• Some 1.4 million indigenous Tamils have been struggling for a voice in Sri Lanka. For centuries, they regarded themselves as a separate Hindu nation, more linked culturally to the Indian subcontinent than to the predominantly Buddhist Sinhalese country. Although highly educated and well positioned in life, the Tamils have been prey to Sinhalese nationalism with its national cry of "Sinhalese only."

The result has been a bloody struggle with the Tamil United Liberation Front as a strong force in Sri Lankan politics.

The plight of national minorities merely reflects the bigger issue: The right to self-determination. This is basic to their full protection. Until they enjoy their right to determine their own lives, minorities will always struggle for a place under the sun.

Source: URM - CCA. No Place in the Inn. 1979

Release

From page 1

secretary-general, has been meeting with influential union and labor officials in Canada and the United States, appealing for their help to free Olalia and Beltran, chair-



ARELLANO

man-president and vice president, respectively of the KMU.

Olalia and Beltran and more than 20 other labor leaders were rounded up in what appeared to be a crackdown against labor leaders opposed to the Marcos regime. Cases of rebellion have since been filed against them.

Arellano was in Europe last year to meet with other trade leaders when word reached him about the crackdown. He was advised to stay abroad for a while and continue linking up with other progressive labor groups until the situation on the Philippine labor front eased.

Arellano's campaign has taken him to Ottawa and Montreal where he held a series of discussions with Canadian labor leaders and church human rights advocates.

He has sought the help of the Canadian Labor Congress and the Ontario Federation of Labor.

PARAS BLOWS THE BEST BALLOONS IN THE COUNTRY

CASPER MOUSE VOLTES ROUND PLAIN SPIDERMAN RAINBOW VARICOLOR DAFFY CAT

SPECIALIZE IN ALL OCCASIONS

FOR RENT
• Kiddie Set
• Pop Corn
• Cotton Candy
• Magnolia Cart
• Advertising Balloon
• Made of Plastic
• W/ Streamer

FOR SALE
• Diff. Hats for Adults & Children
• Diff. Sizes of Teddy Bears & Toys
• Pabunot, Palayok, & Pabitin
• Mask, Horns, Plastic Fork & Spoon
• Baskets w/ Candies, Cups, Paper Plates
• Invitations & Other Gift Items
• Giant Balloon w/ Dia. 40" Circum.

FOR FAST SERVICE
DURING OFFICE HOURS: CALL 48-34-88 * 49-20-43
MAIN OFFICE: Paras Balloon Dealer
931 R. Hidalgo St., Quiaop, Manila
47-78-41
BRANCH: 121 Felix Manalo St., Cubao, Quezon City
FOR FAST SERVICE TEL. 97-40-38
U.S.A. DISTRIBUTOR * PIONEER VINYL IND. PHIL., INC. & PHILTEX

Subpoena

From page 7

25, Rule 132, Revised Rules of Court).

WHEREFORE, premises considered, it is most respectfully prayed that the subpoena duces tecum be set aside or quashed.

Quezon City, Philippines,
March 11, 1983

(Sgd.) SERGIO A.F.
APOSTOL
City Fiscal

Clerk of Court
Regional Trial Court
National Capital Judicial
Region
Branch LXXV, Quezon City

GREETINGS:

Please submit the foregoing motion for the resolution of this court immediately upon receipt hereof without further arguments.

(Sgd.) SERGIO A.F.
APOSTOL
City Fiscal

Copy Furnished:
Atty. Jose Diokno
55 Third St.,
New Manila, Quezon City

COMMENT ON MOTION TO QUASH SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM

DEFENDANT ERNESTO RODRIGUEZ, JR., by counsel respectfully submits the following comment on the prosecution's "Motion to Quash Subpoena Duces Tecum," dated March 11, 1983:

1. Why doesn't the prosecution want the official records of President Marcos' medals, awards, decorations, etc. produced in Court? Does it have anything to hide?

2. Originally it seemed not to. The suggestion to subpoena those records came from

the prosecution's own witness, Col. Balbino Diego. Before defendant's counsel told the Court he would request such a subpoena, he asked the City Fiscal if he had any objection, and Fiscal Apostol shook his head in the negative. In fact, Fiscal Apostol made no objection to counsel's oral motion to suspend the cross-examination of Col. Diego until Friday, March 11, to allow time for the records to be produced by subpoena. Fiscal Apostol did not object either to counsel's request for permission to dictate the request for the subpoena to the Court stenographer, so the subpoena could be served without loss of time.

3. What made the prosecution change its mind on the very day the records were to be produced?

4. Whatever the cause, the prosecution has no valid reason to object to the subpoena because:

(a) Rule 132, Sec. 27, Rules of Court which, oddly enough the prosecution cites, clearly authorizes the subpoena: for it expressly allows a public record to be brought to Court "where the inspection of the record is essential to the just determination of the case pending" — and that is exactly the case here.

(b) The records to be produced are material and relevant. Col. Diego has testified that the articles, prosecution's Exhs. J to Q, were part of a subversive plot. So defendant is entitled to cross-examine him on this point both to test his credibility and to show that the articles are not without foundation and therefore are not subversion but fair comment, based on

facts, on a matter of public interest, privileged utterances protected by the constitutional guarantee of free speech and free press. However, when defendant's counsel began to cross-examine Col. Diego about some statements made in the articles on how many medals were awarded to Pres. Marcos and whether eleven medals were awarded to him on one and the same day, Col. Diego answered that he could not say positively without referring to the records in question. So the records in question are undoubtedly material and relevant.

(c) The only reason the prosecution gives for arguing the contrary is "that the charge of subversion may exist without the... articles on the medals awarded to the President." If so, why did the prosecution mark the articles as exhibits and call Col. Diego to testify on them? By doing so, it itself has made the records subpoenaed relevant and material.

(d) Of course, an official record may be proved by a certified copy as the prosecution says. But, as counsel disclosed in Court, an associate whom he had sent to examine the records in question was not allowed to do so. So how could defendant's counsel get certified copies? And how could he be sure the copies — if any were given him — were exact? Or that the "originals" were authentic and had not been altered or substituted?

5. Those are all the prosecution's objections. And they are obviously without merit.

6. Worse. By filing the "Motion to Quash Subpoena Duces Tecum", which if granted would prevent production and inspection of the official records of President Marcos' medals, the prosecution has clearly revealed that it does not want the truth about those medals to come



•KATOTOHANAN•KATARUNGAN•KALAYAAN•

8 * TAON II * BLG. 13 * APRIL 11-17, 1983 * P1.50 IN METRO MANILA

out into the open.

7. In view of this, counsel respectfully leaves the resolution of the motion to quash to the sound discretion of the Court.

Respectfully submitted,
Quezon City, Philippines,
March 14, 1983.

MARTINIANO P. VIVO
By:

(Sgd.) JOSE W. DIOKNO
Counsel for Defendant
Ernesto Rodriguez, Jr.
55 Third Street, New Manila
Quezon City

RECEIVED COPY
THE CITY FISCAL
Quezon City

REPUBLIC OF THE
PHILIPPINES
REGIONAL TRIAL COURT
NATIONAL CAPITAL
JUDICIAL REGION
BRANCH LXXXV,
QUEZON CITY

THE PEOPLE OF THE
PHILIPPINES,

Plaintiff,

— versus —

JOSE BURGOS, ET AL.
Accused.

CRIM. CASE NO. Q-22872

ORDER

Acting on the Motion to Quash Subpoena Duces Tecum filed by the prosecution, taking into account the Comment of accused Ernesto Rodriguez, Jr., as well as the

Standpoint Speedy, impartial trials

By E. S. SAN DIEGO



On April 7, 1900, U.S. President McKinley instructed General Merritt, then Commander of the Army of Occupation, to "secure speedy and impartial trials and, at the same time, effective administration and respect for individual rights" for the inhabitants of the Philippines.

Now, 83 Aprils later, this instruction still merits consideration. For it is an admitted fact that the Philippine courts are clogged with unresolved cases. Judicious and speedy trials are still a dream to the detriment of poor litigants. Postponement of hearings is still a problem that haunts the judiciary. And what is worse, it has been noted that in a number of instances, it is the side of the prosecution that frequently asks for postponement of hearings while the accused earnestly await their day in court and prove their innocence, if really innocent they are.

The time is more than ripe that the judiciary heed the clamor for faster, less cumbersome and less expensive dispensation of justice. It is one way of restoring the people's faith in the courts which have, on several occasions, been put in bad light for reasons some members of the Bench must also

Reply and Supplement thereto of the prosecution, the Court finds and so holds that "all these voluminous records of the medals, decorations and citations awarded to President Ferdinand E. Marcos in connection with World War II" requested by Atty. Jose W. Diokno to be produced in court, do not have any significant bearing and materiality in the current criminal proceedings for subversion (Violation of Presidential Decree No. 885 as amended by P.D. No. 1736), more specifically movant herein.

WHEREFORE, the Motion to Quash is GRANTED and the subpoena duces tecum issued by this Court dated March 8, 1983 is hereby set aside.

SO ORDERED.
Quezon City, Philippines,
March 21, 1983.

(Sgd.) JOSE P. CASTRO
Judge

assume blame. Indeed, the wheels of justice must move in a creditable rate. And at this point, this column wishes to emphasize that the Constitution (in Article IV, Bill of Rights) guarantees speedy, impartial, and public trials. But, let it be stressed: It's speedy trial, not speedy conviction.

In a recent symposium, former Senator Dominador Aytona put the Marcos administration to task for incurring a very huge external debt to the tune of P17 billion. For this, he said, both the World Bank and the IMF have admitted that the country "has already reached its borrowing limits."

With this predicament, I can't understand why the government keeps on borrowing. And everytime, the President or the First Lady signs an agreement for loan, the so-called technocrats applaud and sing hosannas as if obtaining loans is really a tremendous achievement.

Years from now, can our children and their children's children make the same applause if they realize that our country is neck-deep in debts? Or will tax increases again be the answer?

SAMUT-SARI: Malugod na pagbati sa mga nakapasa sa iksaminasyon sa pagkabugado. May karagdagan 433 bagong abugado sa bansa. Sana'y taglayin nila ang idealismo at dedikasyon upang mamayani sa ating lipunan ang kapangyarihan ng batas laban sa kapangyarihan ng tao... Hangga ngayon ay problema pa rin ang mga kaso ng mga biktima ng mga ilegal na rekruter para sa gawain sa ibang bansa. Bak ba hindi ito malutas-lutas: pamahalaan, lalo na ng nistri ng Paggawa? Mas naman sila sa ating mahihina na kababayan na ang tar pagkukulang, kung pagk lang ngang matatawag, a umasa ng tagumpay sa nasyon na hindi nila puan sa sariling bansa. SALIGANG-DIWA YUNG ITO: Hindi ang ibinubunga ng j lang ang mga hi nasa ibabaw n sapagkat dahil dito at katwiran ay na — EMILIO JACIN

WHY

DO YOUR FLAGS EASILY GET TATTERED AND FADED?

GLOBAL FLAGS for over three generations has set the pace for flag fabrics. All Global Flags are made to strict specifications evolved only after extensive research and testing. The various materials are offered to satisfy specific requirements and varying budgets and offer the absolute practical maximum in durability, fastness and brilliance, in all weather and climates. A highly-developed system of quality control insures that our high standards are maintained at all times.

You can't go wrong!

with our computerized prices.



1870

GLOBAL FLAG COMPANY

THIRD GENERATION OF FLAG MAKERS

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR
99 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY
FLAGS * BANNERS * PENNANTS

1027 Rizal Avenue, Manila;
Tels. 26-47-61*26-81-13

Woman

From page 6

and their hearts are somewhere else. Their religion is nothing else but human rules and traditions, which they have simply memorized.

So I will startle them with one unexpected blow after another. Those who are wise will turn out to be fools, and all their cleverness will turn out to be useless.

Those who try to hide their plans from the Lord are doomed. They carry out their schemes in secret and think no one will see them or know what they are doing. They turn everything upside down. Which is more important, the potter or the clay? Can something a man has made tell him, "You didn't make me"? Or can it say to him, "You don't know what you are doing"?

As the saying goes, before long the dense forest will become farmland, and the farmland will go back to the forest.

When that day comes, the deaf will be able to hear a book being read aloud, and the blind, who have been living in darkness, will open their eyes and see.

Poor and humble people will once again find the happiness which the Lord, the holy God of Israel, gives. It will be the end of those who oppress others and show contempt for God. Every sinner will be destroyed.

God will destroy those who slander others, those who prevent the punishment of criminals, and those who tell lies to keep honest men from getting justice.

Easter is the time when man graduates from the season of fear and doubt and near-despair to the resurrection of the life of the spirit and the blossoming once again of faith in the Lord. A happy and holy Easter to all.

Subpoena

From page 1

Republic of the Philippines
REGIONAL TRIAL COURT
NATIONAL CAPITAL JUDICIAL
QUEZON CITY

BRANCH LXXXV

PEOPLE OF THE PHILIP-
PINES,
Plaintiff,

versus
JOSE BURGOS JR. ET AL
Accused.

CRIM. CASE NO. Q-22872

x MOTION TO QUASH
SUBPOENA
DUCES TECUM

COMES NOW the under-
signed City Fiscal, and unto
this Honorable Court, res-

UNIDO

From page 1

and survival is based on the
same justification we invoked
when the UNIDO made a simi-
lar proposal to President
Marcos last October 15, 1982.

"The violence and divisive-
ness now tearing the country
apart under the present
regime demand decisive and
drastic action to head off the
total radicalization of those
opposed to this regime, abort
a violent revolution and once
again unite under a free and
democratic order."

"If President Marcos is
truly concerned over the
future of this country, he
should match the sincerity
of the spiritual leader of 42
million Filipino Catholics and
seriously consider and
respond to these proposals
instead of dismissing them
again outright as mere
"fantasia."

Under Cardinal Sin's
proposal, made the other
week during a dialogue
with Prime Minister Cesar
A. Virata, the council would
be made up of three cabinet
members, three church rep-
resentatives, two members
of the opposition and two mem-
bers from the private sector.

Topics to be handled by
the council, the Cardinal said,
would include peace and
order and national security,
business and economic affairs,
social and labor affairs, polit-
ical affairs, Muslim affairs
and government policy imple-
mentation.

UNIDO leaders said Mr.
Marcos should respond to the
Cardinal's proposal instead
of dismissing it as mere "fan-
tasia" which he (president)
did to similar proposal made
by UNIDO to Malacanang
on Oct. 15, 1982.

UNIDO, an umbrella
organization of 14 political
parties, sought the creation
of a "Preparatory Commis-
sion for National Reconcilia-
tion and Survival" to head
off total radicalization of the
people, avert a violent revolu-
tion and unite under a free
and democratic order.

Signatories to the resolu-
tion were UNIDO President
Salvador H. Laurel, former
Senator Ambrosio Padilla,
chairman of UNIDO's
council of leaders, and
former Con-con Vice Presi-
dent Abraham F. Sarmiento
who attested the resolution
as UNIDO Secretary-general.

pectfully alleges:

1) That the court issued a
subpoena duces tecum for the
"production of all records of
all medals, awards and cita-
tions given to President Ferdi-
nand E. Marcos" on March 8,
1983, upon motion of Atty.
Jose A. Diokno, counsel for
Ernesto Rodriguez, Jr.,

2) That Section 27 of Rule
132 of the Revised Rules of
Court provides for the irrev-
ocability of public records
from the office of which it is
kept.

This is necessary for the
preservation of public papers
and for public convenience
because those papers should
always be in known place to
which access must be had by
all (20 Am. Jur. 382).

3) That more importantly,
the movant has not shown
the materiality of relevancy o
of the voluminous record de-
sired to be produced. The
prosecution maintains that
the documents sought to be
produced are clearly immate-
rial and irrelevant consid-
ering that the charge of subver-
sion may exist without the
alleged libelous articles on the
medals awarded to the
President;

4) That an official record
or an entry therein when ad-
missible for any purpose, may
be evidenced by an official
publication thereof or by a
copy attested by the officer
having the legal custody of
the record x x x. (Section

Page 8, please

Bishops

From page 1

The CBCP did not im-
mediately commit itself to the
Marcos programs during that
Malacanang meeting. The
panel, headed by Archbishop
Antonio L. Mabutas, instead
went immediately to consult
Cardinal Sin at Villa San
Miguel, Mandaluyong, where
they were admonished that
the Church could not commit
itself hook, line and sinker
to the government's develop-
ment programs which are out
of the moral and spiritual
range of the Church's activi-
ties.

Cardinal Sin said that the
Church hierarchy lacks the
expertise and technical know-
how that the Marcos pro-
grams demand. Besides, it was
pointed out, they are all
taken care of in the P61-
Billion budget, for 1983, and
the Marcos government takes
orders and advice from the
World Bank and the IMF.

A spokesman of a Knights
of Columbus general assem-
bly in Quezon City remarked:
"The Marcos programs are
basically government under-
takings spelled out in election
pledges and political cam-
paigns. Malacanang should
not deceitfully pass the buck
on to the Church for the fail-
ure of its economic, social,
and political programs."

However, immediately fol-
lowing the CBCP meeting
with the President in Mala-
canang, the eager-beaver pro-
paganda boys of the govern-
ment released a doctored
news to the press to the
effect that the "Bishops Vow

the closure, all major daily
newspapers continued to air
criticisms of Government
policy.

There is no direct censor-
ship, but the Government
maintains informal means to
influence or pressure the
media. Press freedom itself
was widely debated in the
media in 1982, particularly
by Manila columnists, and
competition within and par-
ticularly by Manila columnists,
intensified. In 1982, Manila
acquired four new dailies,
and publishers seemed in-
creasingly willing to go to
more venturesome lengths in
quest of both circulation and
more candid coverage to gain
credibility with readers. Tele-
vision and all major national-
ly circulated newspapers are
owned by persons sympa-
thetic to the Government,
but there are also several
opposition papers circulated
in limited numbers in the pro-
vinces.

Newspapers operate know-
ing that the Government
closely scrutinizes the topics
they choose and the way they
treat them. The list of sub-
jects "off-limits" to the
media is shorter than it has
been in years, but direct
criticism of the Marcos family
invites confrontation with
the Government. There is no
censorship of foreign books
or periodicals, and corres-
pondents for foreign media,
many of whom are Filipinos,
regularly cover controversial,
sensitive topics head-on. Such
magazines as "Time" and
"Newsweek" are widely cir-
culated, and the "Asian Wall
Street Journal," "Internation-
al Herald Tribune" and
"Far Eastern Economic
Review" are sold in larger
cities.

B. Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association

Freedom of assembly was
generally observed in 1982.

Support for Development
Programs." No such vow of
support was given. Mala-
canang again misled the press
and the public with such
"specially massaged" and
controlled news.

Other Christian denomi-
national Churches have
admonished also their fol-
lowers to take the Mala-
canang proposals "with a
grain of salt." The govern-
ment, it is believed, will
likely blame the Catholic
and other Christian bishops
and ministers for any debacle
in the economic, social, in-
frastructure, technical, and
political projections for
development in which the
Church leaders have never
been consulted during the
planning stage, in the first
place, but are now enticed
and cajoled to support.

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE

Notice is hereby given that the estate of the late MANUEL C.
SUNTAY who died intestate on December 3, 1982 in Makati,
consisting of a parcel of land situated in Hagonoy, Bulacan has
been extrajudicially settled by his heirs per Doc. No. 3, Page
No. 93, Book No. 1, Series of 1983 of Notary Public Jose
Suntay, Jr. of Hagonoy, Bulacan.

April 4, 11, 18, 1983.

US report

From page 1

Rallies and demonstrations
involving students and op-
position political leaders
took place to protest Govern-
ment policies. There were
protests at the Supreme
Court over the arrest of a
labor leader and in downtown
Manila concerning the Sep-
tember 1982 visit of Presi-
dent Marcos to the United
States. A demonstration on
nuclear disarmament was ban-
ned because of the suspected
involvement of communist
subversives. Several large
opposition rallies have been
held in provincial towns. Per-
mits are required to hold
public meetings. Sometimes
they are granted by the
authorities and sometimes
not. There has been no
interference with recent
opposition political rallies,
even those held without a
permit.

The constitutional right to
organize and maintain labor
unions is respected. While
only 12.3 percent of the
18 million-person labor force
was unionized in 1981, this
seems more attributable to
the economic structure of
the country, than to legal or
political inhibitions. A major-
ity of the labor force is com-
posed of self-employed and
unpaid family workers who
are traditionally not union
members. The unions claim
that roughly one-third of the
six million wage and salary
earners are organized, and in
key, large scale industries the
rate of unionization is about
fifty percent. Affiliation with
international labor federations
and trade secretariats is
unhindered.

The Trade Union Congress
of the Philippines is the
largest of the national trade
union organizations and is the
only one officially recognized
by the Government to achieve
its goals. Other labor groups
have used more confronta-
tional tactics, and in August
and September 1982, several
leaders from these groups
were arrested and charged
with subversion. The Govern-
ment asserts that it has
evidence to support the
charges, and that it is trying
to separate the legitimate
labor activities of the unions
in question from the alleged
subversive activities. The
affected unions deny the
charges. They remain free to
conduct strikes and negoti-
ations within the existing
legal framework.

The Trade Unions of the
Philippines and Allied Ser-
vices, the National Associa-
tion of Trade Unions, and the
Pambansang Katipunan ng
Manggagawa are affiliated
with the World Federation of
Trade Unions, a communist
labor front controlled by the
Soviet Union. Therefore,
there is persistent government
suspicion regarding the moti-
vation and sponsorship of anti-

government and other labor
activities instigated by such
labor groups. They accord-
ingly receive intense government
scrutiny.

Labor law requires a two-
thirds vote of the workers
prior to a strike and permits
the Minister of Labor to
designate essential industries
in which strikes are prohibited
and arbitration is mandatory.
However, the Government
has in many cases been toler-
ant of "illegal" strikes.

As of September 1982,
government statistics indica-
ted that 78 strikes had
occurred in 1982. This was
a considerable decrease from
the number of strikes in
1981. There were some epi-
sodes of violence on picket
lines, usually involving non-
government security forces
and picketers.

c. Freedom of Religion

While the right to practice
one's religion is fully respect-
ed, involvement by clergy
and lay workers in the
political process has been a
source of church-government

state. While most Filipinos
are Catholics, there is a large
Muslim minority in the
southern regions and there
are several diverse Christian
groups throughout the coun-
try. Tensions rooted in his-
tory have led to friction
between Muslim and Chris-
tian elements in the southern
Philippines. However, the
Government has taken steps
to ensure that followers of
the Islamic faith are accorded
religious freedom. As evi-
dence of its concern, the
Philippine Government estab-
lished an institute in 1982
to train leading Filipino Mus-
lim religious and legal figures
for positions in the Sharia
court system, which is based
on Muslim personal law. The
Government's Ministry of
Muslim Affairs, established in
1981, has also provided finan-
cial support to ten madrasahs
(Islamic schools) and eight
Islamic centers in the south.
Support is designed to pre-
serve Filipino Islamic identity
and cultural heritage.

(To be continued)

Republic of the Philippines
REGIONAL TRIAL COURT
NATIONAL CAPITAL JUDICIAL REGION
Makati, Metro-Manila
(Office of the Sheriff)

PACIFIC BANKING CORPORATION,
Mortgagee,

File No. 83-21

—versus—

MARISSA F. DE GUZMAN,
Mortgagor,

x ————— x

NOTICE OF EXTRA-JUDICIAL SALE OF MORTGAGE PROPERTY UNDER ACT 3135 AS AMENDED BY ACT 4118

By virtue of the power of attorney embodied in the Deed of
Real Estate Mortgage dated September 12, 1979 executed by
Marissa F. de Guzman with residence at no. 9 Oliva St., Valle
Verde, Phase IV, Pasig, Metro-Manila, in favor of Pacific Banking
Corporation, Mortgagee, and for the satisfaction of said mort-
gage indebtedness which as of February 28, 1983, amounts to
FOUR HUNDRED EIGHTY FIVE THOUSAND SEVEN HUN-
DRED FIFTY THREE AND 78/100 (P485,753.78) in Philippine
Currency inclusive of interest, penalty and other charges, the
undersigned hereby gives notice to all parties concerned and to
the public in general that on May 3, 1983 at 10:00 o'clock
in the morning or soon thereafter, in front of his office at the 4th
floor or Chateau Bldg., (Office of the Sheriff) Regional Trial
Court, Makati, Metro-Manila, he or his duly authorized deputy,
will sell at public auction to the highest bidder and for CASH, in
Philippine Currency, the following described real property toge-
ther with all the improvement existing thereon, to wit:

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. S-93667

"A parcel of land (lot 1, Block 5 of the consolidation and
subd. plan Pes-04-000131, being a portion of the consolidation
of lots 1522-A-1 and 1522-A-2 (LRC) Psd-7844 and lot 396 A,
described on plan Fls-632-DRC Rec. no.), situated in the Barrio
of Alabang, Municipality of Paranaque, Metro Manila, Island of
Luzon. Bounded on the S, along line 1-2 by lot 1, Block 5, on
the W, along lines 2-3-4-5 by road lot 4, on the N, along lines
5-6-7 by Road Lot 3, and on the E, along line 7-1 by lot 2,
Block 5, all of the consolidation and subd. plan. Beginning at a
point marked "1" on plan being N. 31 deg. 02'W., 1106.37 m.
from Mon. 33, Muntinlupa Estate, thence S. 89 deg. 59'W.,
40.50 m. to point 2, thence N. 0. deg. 01'W., 21.09 m. to point 3,
thence N. 14 deg. 43'E., 2.08 m. to point 4, thence N. 44 deg.
42'E., 2.08 m. to point 5, thence N. 74 deg. 31'E., 2.08 m. to
point 6, thence N. 89 deg. 25'E., 36.50 m. to point 7, thence S. 0
deg. 01'E., 25.50 m. to the point of beginning, containing an
area of ONE THOUSAND AND TWENTY ONE (1,021)
SQUARE METERS, more or less."

Prospective buyers or bidders may investigate for themselves
the title of said property and the encumbrances thereon, if any.
Makati, Metro-Manila, March 16, 1983.

(Sgd.) MAXIMO C. CONTRERAS
Officer-In-Charge

(Sgd.) ABELARDO F. MAGSAJO
Deputy Sheriff in charge

Copy furnished:

Ocampo, Dizon & Doming Law Office
Suite 1901 Pacific Bank Bldg.,
Ayala Ave., Makati, Metro Manila

Marissa F. de Guzman
No. 9 Oliva St., Valle Verde, Phase IV,
Pasig, Metro Manila

Date April 4, 11 & 18, 1983